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By Walnut

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An Inaugural Dissertation,  
On  
the Use of Cold as a remedy in  
fevers.

by  
Alexander M Jacksoni (V<sup>o</sup>)

Ex factis veritas.

Papua Mauh 18<sup>th</sup>  
1824

W. S. H

Grand.

25 1844

to the Hon. Secy of the Navy  
Washington D.C.  
Dear Sir  
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. in relation to the proposed purchase of the schooner "Albatross" for the service of the Navy. I have the honor to inform you that the same has been referred to the proper authorities for their consideration.

Yours very respectfully  
Wm. P. C.

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## Inaugural Dissertation

Previously to treating of the Therapeutic virtues of Cold, it may be well to attempt an explanation of its Modes Operandi on the system here I am sensible that I enter on disputed grounds, the contests on this field of Speculations have been earnest, & well maintained, much ingenuity & cogency of reasoning have been displayed on either side, which well render distinction the more difficult and costly prize. but "Non nostrum inter has tantas componere lites." Whether Cold be sedative or Stimulant in its operations may be considered a question still sub judice.

Suppose us of facts entirely, & from the common definition of Cold a forcible argument may be drawn in favour of its sedative agency. Heat is acknowledged to be the universal stimulant, & Cold is defined the absence of heat, (also the absence of stimulus) can there then be a great

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in paradox than to insist that cold possess  
stimulant properties. Cold is a sedative by taking  
the place of an habitual stimulus. But this may  
be considered a quibbling upon words, let us  
draw confirmation from facts. A sedative is de-  
fined, "a medicine which has the power of dimi-  
nishing animal energy, without destroying  
life;" but this is obviously deficient, for we can  
easily perceive ~~that~~ all the most powerful and  
decided stimulants (when used in excessive quan-  
tities) will fulfil the requirements of this defini-  
tion. Take Alcohol for example in large quan-  
tity, and we have every day lamentable proofs  
of its "diminishing animal energy without  
destroying life." I would propose the following  
alteration. A medicine which diminishes animal  
energy as its first effect, without increasing ex-  
citement. Stimulants are medicines which ex-  
cite the animal energy" and I would add with-  
out lessening the action of the vascular system

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The celebrated Dr Currie who has been more in-  
structive and successful in the investigation  
of this subject than any other who has attempt-  
ed it, & to whom I would now make a gen-  
eral and grateful acknowledgments for the  
free use which I have made of his invaluable  
Reports, maintains that Cold is generally  
stimulant, and only sedative in immoderate  
degree its stimulus he says is the stimulus  
of sensation produced on the surface, we  
should suppose that the greater the degree of  
cold the greater would be the sensation pro-  
duced by it, and consequently the more  
stimulant its effects. Under the influence  
of such an opinion as this Currie surely  
acted inconsistently to prescribe this rem-  
edy in diseases of the most inflammatory  
character & in the evacuations of these dis-  
eases. The effects of the Cold bath on the body  
are obviously sedative. Observe the reductions

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in the force of circulation, the greenness of the  
capillaries, (as shown by the paleness, & shrivelled  
appearance of the skin) and above all the debility  
which immediately succeeds it, most evident  
when the application of cold has been  
long continued or excessive in degree. The ratio-  
nale which I would offer for these phenomena is  
that cold applied to the surface first exhausts  
the capillary vessels of their excitability or  
nearly so, when this happens we then find  
paleness, & contractions of the skin; but this de-  
ficiency is gradually supplied from the  
larger & deeper seated vessels, this drain being  
kept up for some time, in other words cold being  
long applied induces that numbness so common-  
ly complained of after exposure to frosty air,  
or the bath; and if it should be continued  
in excessive degree either to the whole or a part  
of the body an entire privation of vitality  
will be the consequence. This action of cold on

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the body man is illustrated, by comparing it to  
the effect produced by a snowball placed in the  
focus of one mirror, on a thermometer in the  
focus of another opposite, in the case of the  
snowball & thermometer there is supposed to  
be a radiation of caloric from the thermometer  
the warmer body of the two which is conducted  
to the mirrors to the snowball, this being the  
colder body continues to receive, and absorb the  
rays of caloric without making any return,  
thus reducing the mercury of the thermome-  
ter; this reduction would go on until the snow-  
ball had received a sufficient quantity, of caloric  
to depose it. Now this would compare in deep-  
er seated parts of the body to the thermometer  
where cold is applied to the surface there is a  
radiation of excitability, from the center to the  
surface, these rays of excitability are received at  
the surface, and in consequence of cold being  
applied there are not returned upon to the parts

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when they proceed, the action being kept up  
for some time, the fund of excitability, like the  
Mercury in the thermometer is reduced some  
degrees, or perhaps as low as Zero which is  
as zero. The glow which follows this state  
of quiescence on the surface is adduced by  
some as proof of the stimulant nature of  
cold, but I suppose that the effect of the ether  
is heat, and not of cold. For the purpose  
of elucidation, we will suppose a body taken  
from an atmosphere at  $80^{\circ}$  and immersed  
in a bath at  $60^{\circ}$  the first effect is a direct  
& rapid reduction of vascular energy; the  
system however by a happy facility, or pli-  
ancy, often observed by those accustomed to  
watch the operations of Medicines accom-  
modates itself in a great measure to what at  
first was offensive, remove the body from the  
bath, to the atmosphere at  $80^{\circ}$  which it had  
left, and it is exposed at once to the direct

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action of 20° of heat; it is this which produces  
reaction on the surface which will be more or  
less complete & speedy according to the recupera-  
tive powers of the system, & the degree of cold  
used; take a system in full health & even  
for the experiment & reaction will be almo-  
st immediate if the abstraction has not  
been too great; but if debilitated it will be  
proportionally slow on its return; this will  
show in the propriety of observing the glow  
following the use of cold as an Index to  
the state of the system. There are two cir-  
cumstances which go far towards establishing  
the correctness of this idea concerning the  
flush of the surface; the one is that it never  
appears while the body is in the bath, whatever  
be the length of time. The other is that the  
flushness appears on the surface appears  
before the action of the larger vessels has  
resumed its wonted vigour or at least

[illegible]



before it is it all prematurely increased;  
this will appear by an examination of the  
force & frequency of the pulsation of the  
arteries at the wrist or of any large vessels  
near the surface as as to be thus examined.  
These facts show I think conclusively that  
this glow does not depend on the general  
force of circulation, it must arise then from  
some cause which first acts on the surface;  
this cause I have supposed to be a number  
of degrees of heat, constituting the difference  
in temperature between the bath, and the at-  
mosphere. It is easy to conceive after this  
explanation of its *Modus Operandi*, how it  
is that cold may be varied in its results  
in the state of the system at the time of ap-  
plication; this influence of the system is  
observed in a greater or less degree on all  
articles of the *Materia Medica*; it is only its  
power of resistance against continuing opera-

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line, & unnatural applied to it. The efficacy  
of Cold in suppressing or diminishing Active  
Hæmorrhages will afford us an argument  
in favour of its Sedative Operations. It here  
constitutes a part of an Antiphlogistic or  
Antilemulant Treatment, variously com-  
joined with other Sedatives, as Sugar of  
Lead, Saccharum M. &c. of Cold be a Stimu-  
lant we strangely adapt our means to  
the end in view. Cold is sometimes used as  
one of the means of commanding hæmorrhage  
from wounds, let us enquire its probable man-  
ner of action here. It is a common subject  
of observation, that the hæmorrhage from  
wounds is in an inverse ratio to the injury  
which the vessels have sustained; if an artery  
is opened by a lancet, a knife, or other sharp  
edged instruments, the flow of blood will  
be much more profuse than when the  
vessel is torn extensively; facts of this sort

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are innumerable on the records of Surgery;  
the deductions which I would make from  
them is, that Vitality in the coats of the ves-  
sels aids and influences in some way the  
per circulation of the blood; that in propo-  
sition to the violence offered in opening the  
coats of these vessels is the loss of vitality, or  
"animal energy;" & the less energy there is in  
the vessels, the less hemorrhage takes place  
from it; Now in incised wounds there is  
most vitality left in the vessels, consequen-  
tly the greatest flow of blood; and the  
greatest necessity, for the means of consummating  
it; these are the ligatures which obstruct  
the circulation mechanically, the bit.  
Now which destroys entirely the vitality  
of the bleeding extremity, and some other  
vessels which act in the same way as  
the latter though not so powerfully, &c.  
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resorted to, & found very successful in pro-  
ducing coagulation in the extremity of the  
bleeding vessel; this can happen in no other  
way, than by a previous diminution of the  
vitality of the vessels, for if this had remained  
unimpaired, the blood would still have flowed,  
& no time been allowed for coagulation to  
take place. The efficacy of cold in suppress-  
ing hemorrhages, goes far towards proving  
its power of diminishing animal energy  
which will constitute its sedation.

What is the action of cold on sensible  
surfaces? Dr. Chapman in his Therapeutics,  
speaking of Spicars, argues that it is stim-  
ulant from the fact of its exciting inf-  
lamed & sensible surfaces; as an inflamed  
eye, the membranes of the nose, & throat.  
Cold is quite the reverse of this, especially in  
a moderate degree; the soothing nature of  
cold water to an inflamed eye is well known,

[illegible]



and we are instinctively driven to the use of some cooling applications to obtain relief from the pain of a burn, having these such authority for pronouncing any thing that proves irritating to sensible surfaces blindingly and experience on the other hand to sustain the assertion that cold is not only not irritating, but even an anodyne to painfully inflamed & sensible surfaces, surely it is an inference as just as not to be denied now, that it is a sedative.

The cases in which cold is so frequently & successfully used by Surgeons indicate very clearly its sedative properties in inflammations of large joints, & from wounds cold applied in some permanent form is attended with great advantage.

Dr. Chapman & Jackson differ with Cumis as to the manner in which cold affusions operate in breaking up fever, the former sup-

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posing it to arrest or change the nature of the  
 disease or virtue of the impulsion which it  
 makes in the system, through the medium of  
 the surface; the latter that it is by abstracting  
 the preternatural heat of the body, a few degrees,  
 of which according to his experiments & obser-  
 vations will cause an increased circulating  
 increasing debility, thirst, and all the pecu-  
 -liar symptoms of fever. This explanation  
 of Lewis would I think better apply to ef-  
 fusing, Bathing, or some more permanent  
 & continued mode of using cold than ef-  
 fusing; but when the fever is arrested, & all  
 its morbid appearances depressed by the for-  
 -table dosing of a single bucket of water  
 on the patient, it must be effected rather  
 by the horror, the commotion which it cau-  
 ses, than by the abstraction of heat, for in  
 this instance the cold is too soon removed  
 to work this effect.

# Direction

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### *Directions for the Use of Cold.*

Much of the opposition which has been made to the introduction of Cold into practice, may be ascribed to the ignorance, or neglect of those doctors which should govern us in its use, & which have been so ably detailed in the Medical Reports by Cuvier.

Cold was conveyed either through the medium of air, or water, to the body for medical purposes it is of the latter medium that we design to speak chiefly. Ventilation was the mode & I believe the only one in which physicians have prescribed Cold in fevers, thus though it may now appear to us a tame & moderate use of the remedy, must (from its entire contrariety to the ridiculous plan of treating fevers in his day) have appeared to his contemporaries quite a daring innovation & Franklin urged the great propriety of keeping the rooms of our patients in fever cool with a free current of air.

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in fact the observations of every practitioner more  
teach than the importance of attending to this  
direction, and as subservient to it of backing  
up those assemblages of friends which too common-  
ly crowd & heat the sick room. Free Ventilation  
is one of the most successful means of rid-  
ding contagious, whose most fruitful re-  
cesses are Ships, Hospitals, transports, ships, & such  
crowded places. When there is much moisture  
about the surface, a current of air will lower  
the temperature of the body very considerably by  
increasing evaporation; Linnæ found the heat of  
surface to be reduced more rapidly by a breeze  
even four or five degrees higher temperature than  
when the body was kept in a calm still place  
as many degrees lower. The common method  
of using Cold Water in fevers may be divided  
into the Sudden & Violent, & the more Moderate &  
permanent; under the first division are enu-  
merated Affusion, and Immersion in the second re-





place Sponging & General Abduction. Since we  
have a general preference to diffuseness in practice,  
it is I think better calculated than Sponging  
to arrest a fever, to break the continuation of  
morbid actions; but the latter is perhaps best  
fitted to subdue the force of a paroxysm, by  
diminishing the activity of circulation & heat  
of body. A peculiarity of Sponging is that  
in consequence of the surface being constantly  
moistened we have the advantage of a great  
number of evaporations than in any other  
mode, in each of which the heat of body  
is as much abstracted as by the actual con-  
tact of the water itself. If we are doubtful what  
is best to do in a violent fever in the system  
to justify the use of both, we can never be  
wiser, for we may have the Sponging, & the  
two might have the effect of each other.  
The public mind is so much  
disposed to look for a difference

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a frequent means of rendering more effect to other  
its operations, it is not less used in the  
in the treatment of the many fevers, & in the  
intermittent, after it is able to prevent the  
moderation of inflammation & a very common  
method of using cold is to rub the patient in a  
shower, & pour the water over him frequently, as  
to keep up its constant influence. The  
urgid application of cold which I have ever  
known in actual practice, was the covering a  
patient completely with ice, this was in a case  
of Bilious fever when an excessive heat pre-  
vailed, which no depletion short of producing death  
could have subdued; the practice adopted was  
found very successful. The internal use of  
ice is of ancient date, Hippocrates advocated  
the utility of cold drinks in febrile diseases,  
though in modern practice they were rather  
permitted than enjoined. Cold drinks operate  
in the same way as cold applied to the surface

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and, in an infinite number of instances, we  
may hence the same rules will govern as in the use  
whether Externally or internally. It is impossible to  
relate to a constant degree of temperature for the  
water applied to the surface, the variations requir-  
ed by changes or differences in climate, Nature  
& period of disease, Constitution of the patient  
It would be so numerous as to destroy any  
general rule in regard to its use as a medicine. The  
cold bath may be affirmed at 65°, the cool at 75° &  
the tepid at 85° Fahrenheit, this will be varied,  
as we approach, or recede from the tropics, as  
the disease is more or less advanced, or the con-  
stitution more or less vigorous. We may ex-  
press that what is cool in England, will be  
considered cold in the W. Indies. Some need  
generally, percutaneous saturated with salt at 60°  
or 50° for cold affections in the early stage of fever  
but as the case advances, and the heat & strength  
declines, the temperature of the water was increasing

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he sometimes used in the following order Fresh Water,  
Vinegar & Water, & Salt water as the case progre-  
ssed. Vinegar though good must be excluded  
from common use by its expensiveness. Salt by  
its desiccant property, will counteract in a  
considerable degree the debilitating effects of  
cold, & is a good remedy for the  
inflammation of the eye & the  
throat, & is a common remedy for  
a very important to use hot applications, but  
it will not relieve frequently, especially in what is  
called erysipelas, to be used though it  
is opposed to the  
opposite to the head  
thence then slightly consistent in the  
use of warm water, the water may give the patient  
the relief by which its use is indicated. In  
cases where cold is administered when cannot  
be used, & a sensation of heat, in other words  
the temperature of the surface as ascertained  
by the physician's hand, or thermometer a man





great extent, & almost to shut off equalities  
 about the surface temperature, but the natural  
 amount of the skin temperature is not a very  
 constant factor. It has been found that  
 just as the last stage of fever before the heat  
 subsides is manifested, the respiration is inter-  
 mitted, or some cases suspended nearly, the  
 pulse becomes fluttery, irregular, & very frequent,  
 the senses & extensorities become excited & tremor  
 shudders; & the patient seems to struggle with the  
 force of convulsive discharges; these various  
 circumstances will seem to correspond with  
 the great weight, which exists for our being  
 present, & examining the condition of the pa-  
 tient before so energetic a remedy is used.  
 It is not only requisite that the patient should  
 experience a sensation of heat, but we must  
 feel that there is not a fluctuation, it is con-  
 stant & constant, that the important exposure  
 is not, ever to stop off the intensity and

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produce emphysema. On the other hand, if the  
arteries are so contracted as to prevent the  
blood from being forced into the lungs, as in the other  
whenever it becomes disagreeable. The fluctua-  
tion & unsteadiness of the heat & source of heat on  
the surface seems to be owing to an imperfect  
development of vascular action. This system  
is how probable, in the same conditions of action.  
We find it in the paroxysm of an intermittent  
only when the cold stage is terminating, but  
the hot stage not fairly formed, when the heat  
is more or less fixed, is seen, & is the  
centre of the system, & the whole process  
struggling to gain them that propulsion to  
the surface which terminates in profuse  
perspiration, & cures off the disease.

It would follow from what has been said that  
it will be safest - most advantageous to use  
cold at the height of excitation, or just at  
the commencement of declination; also in

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24.  
The surface would glow as established, on  
the surface, which is an evidence of heat.  
If chilliness is produced by the application of  
cold, even though the heat of surface is not re-  
duced to a natural standard, we must dis-  
continue it immediately, even, if we find it as  
long as it proves refreshing & grateful to the  
feelings. There are no stated periods of the day at  
which cold must be used, it will be of use at  
any time when no sense of chilliness is pre-  
sent, strength not too much exhausted,  
and standard above natural & no generation  
of use sensitive preparations, a slight  
moisture on the surface is no bar to the  
use of cold. In the commencement of sweat-  
ing especially if it has been induced by  
violent exercise in a person of good constitution  
little or no danger is to be apprehended from  
the application of cold to the surface; it may  
sometimes even be resorted to with great

I have been thinking of you very much lately  
 and wondering how you are getting on. I hope  
 you are well and happy. I have been very busy  
 lately, but I have managed to find some time  
 to write to you. I have been thinking of you  
 very much lately and wondering how you are  
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 lately and wondering how you are getting on.



comfort but if the perspiration has been copious, or long continued, the danger now is a great one, even though the heat of body be greater than natural at the moment of using it. The reason why cold is forbidden in this progress of sweat is obvious, sweating itself induces debility in two ways, first by the evacuation of a part of the fluids of the body, secondly by the cooling nature of the process, to add then the powerful sedative Cold to all this, is to depress the system to a dangerous degree.

The physician is often liable to be deceived in his examination of the temperature of the body, after a sweat, by the heat of bed clothes, interfering with this cooling process; but in such cases the heat will be rapidly reduced by exposing the body to the air, and thus the true state of the system will be ascertained.

A person in good health heated by exercise or other means is a preternatural temperature,

[illegible]

provided there is not much exhaustion from  
perspiration & fatigue, may baths with impure  
i.e. cold water, be applied to strengthen the  
system. may be found among those enjoyed  
in Italy, Syria, Persia, & other heats  
places. The means of counteracting the ill eff.  
of cold water, (whether arising from its imprudent  
application either externally or internally, of  
violent excess, or from its use as a remedy  
in fevers,) are, in the first case the warm bath,  
Laudanum, a bladder or bottle filled with  
warm water & applied to the shoulders & sides,  
stimulant & cordial drinks, frictions with  
flannel; dry Salt &c. for the latter case it will  
generally be sufficient to make use of frictions  
& stimulant drinks. To introduce quinine accu-  
rately in practice, & in histories of diseases,  
Sivius was the first to use a thermometer so  
constructed as to be easily applied to the arilla,  
or under the tongue, (the parts of the body which

*[Faint handwritten notes or bleed-through from another page]*

afford the most correct indications of its temp-  
erature, this instrument should be considered  
an indispensable appendage to the test tube.  
as soon as the same is given, as in some  
cases it must often be found that the  
dependence. However the tubes and the  
It is to be sufficiently present, as well as the  
measurement of experience, the success of the  
young practitioner therein without some other  
guide must for some time be fortuitous.  
in making an estimate of temperature we  
should not only examine the tongue or  
anterior, but also the extremities.

A fixed attention on other objects before, &  
far increases the effect of cold. Radiation  
is no use to the use of cold but on the other  
hand the action of mercury is found to be  
aided by it. May this not be its chief use  
rather we know that when the cold action  
now begins the mercurial action is differently

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established cold by reducing the febrile action;  
gives the mercurial the ascendancy, & thus prays  
an uncertain. Cuvier advises infirm persons  
to take some little exercise before going into  
the cold bath, in order to secure a timely reaction.  
But I would ask why the necessity for this  
precaution if cold be as he maintains a  
stimulant? — In diseases of high action  
the application of cold should rather be perm-  
anent than sudden. — I should suppose  
that in ascertaining the heat of surface by  
a thermometer it would be proper to make  
an allowance of a few degrees for the nat-  
ural difference between the heat of youth  
& age.

*On the use of Cold in the Pyrexia*  
1. *Of Intermittent Fever.* The number of cases  
of this fever reported by Currie as treated with  
cold effusion are not numerous, but suffice

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must to show the safety, at least, of not the  
adventitious of the process; the intention  
of this plan is to convince still the same as  
on the former Method we intended, but as  
to hurry on the two first stages of the fe-  
ver, to a resolution in the last, but the man-  
ner in which this is effected is very much  
at variance with the old Method of tying  
formerly close confinement as a warm  
cover, & body Stimulant beverages it was then  
to promote the last or sweating stage. See-  
ing this chill cold either externally or inter-  
nally is expressly forbidden by Cuvier on  
the contrary he should be kept warm, &  
for this purpose he may be wrapped in the  
patient in a blanket & kept up: sometimes  
warmth on the surface by spirit or warm  
water poured on at about intervals. There  
is in this stage of fever a conjunct to the  
superficial heat & a struggling to come

[illegible]

out on the surface to make use of cold then  
 would be in to depress it still further below  
 ready as low but when the hot stage has con-  
 sisted in or other words the action reached the  
 conclusion, then it has become more equalized,  
 the larger vessels not so much engaged, the  
 fever then becomes general, & not local in its  
 direct progress, but the venous stage comes  
 in to relieve it, instead through it weakens the  
 tedious process by which Nature brings about  
 this solution. ~~through~~ ~~the~~ actions, we employ  
 cold, instead at once reduce, this high action,  
 reduce the venous discharges is thus more  
 modest, & provide as it is want to do the crisis  
 of the pyrexia. Is a caution to the careless  
 Currie has reported a case in which cold  
 affusion was employed while the patient was  
 otherwise, put to sleep & frequently extremely  
 drunk & cold, in this condition the cold  
 wine was washed over him as usual, but he

[illegible]

breathing even for some minutes almost suspended, his pulse at the wrist not to be felt. The pulsations of the heart feeble & fluttering, a deadly coldness spread over the surface, & when respiration returned it was short, irregular, & laborious; he recovered however in an hour by the use of stimulant remedies. Cold can not be used to such extent in Intermittent as in Continued fevers, because of the difference in their tenacity of heat, it being retained much more firmly in the latter than the former; the profuse perspirations of Intermittent carries off the heat of body more rapidly than it is discharged in Continued fevers. When a fever is accompanied with, or symptomatic of local inflammation, cold must then be withheld, or sparingly used; this I think will contribute a bar frequently against the use of cold in Intermittent, which are often attended with visceral congestions.

continued to  
Lyon

## Continued Fevers

*Syphilis.* There are few facts in our  
science more strongly supported by experiment, &  
high authority than that of the usefulness of  
Mercury in Syphilis fever; it is considered by European  
Physicians (particularly in Germany) one of the  
most successful & efficacious means adopted  
in the treatment of it & in some persons &  
incurable testimony is not less in this coun-  
try because of our happy exemption from the  
disease, one which must always in a greater  
or less degree be the concomitant of a dense  
population, & which will without extra-  
ordinary care fall in half long train of mis-  
fortune has devoted a large portion of his valua-  
ble work to the consideration of this subject &  
from his own practice as well as from that  
of other eminent Physicians, has collected  
& reported a variety of cases, from the mildest  
to the most aggravated form of the disease

[illegible]



opinion is the mode which Boerhaave preferred  
 for applying colds in the face, (as indeed in most  
 others) particularly in the early stages, & it is  
 laid down by him as a first principle, that its  
 effects will be more or less salutary, in propor-  
 tion as it is adopted early, or during the first  
 stage of the disease, such being the fact, we  
 ought always to employ it (if at our option)  
 the first, second or third days of excitement,  
 the water should be first washed with great  
 set force on the surface, as the disease advances,  
 the strength weakens, & the heat of body diminishes,  
 we should raise the temperature of  
 the water, saturate it with salt & apply the  
 solution, instead of an effusion. It will be used  
 in the advanced period to administer warm  
 wine, or some cordial after it. It should be  
 used at the height of exaltation, or just at  
 the commencement of declination. The use  
 of day is unimportant. Coma, stupor, & delirium



inebriety are frequent symptoms of this fever,  
 & the determination to the head upon which  
 they depend, may generally be more successfully  
 counteracted by shaving the head, & apply-  
 ing a cold wet cloth, or pounded ice when the  
 case is extreme, than by any other treatment.  
 See how soon the turbulence of the madman  
 is allayed by this simple practice. In the report  
 made by Dr. Semadeni physician to the London  
 House of Recovery, inserted in the Book of Quere-  
 taine giving a very sketch of the symptoms, &  
 treatment in several cases of this fever, he  
 concludes by saying, "it is unnecessary to relate  
 other cases in which the cold effusion has  
 been used: In all the good effects of it have been  
 strikingly manifest, & in no instance has the  
 disease terminated fatally after the use of this  
 remedy." Dr. Macdonald Surgeon to the British  
 Regt in a letter to Dr. Curne is scarcely less  
 qualified & positive in his good report of the

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practice. "If six, four cases" says he of typhus in which cold was employed at an early period, six recovered in a short time by only three or four applications of the remedy, the remaining four patients were considerably advanced in their progress before it was employed, although they were little or perhaps not at all shortened in their duration. Still recovered. The report of Dr. Lomax & many others of the same nature, & equally satisfactory, might be extracted were more space receiving, he did the proper limits of this paper admit.

#### *Of Bulious Remittent, fever.*

We have few reports of trials made with cold in this fever though there can be no doubt, from the high excitement, great heat, sensation of heat, restlessness, & delirium with which it is often attended, that it will be found a fit case for its

1. *Therapsid*.  
 2. *Mammalia*.  
 3. *Primates*.  
 4. *Simiiformes*.  
 5. *Hominoidea*.  
 6. *Homini*.  
 7. *Homo*.  
 8. *Sapiens*.  
 9. *Modern*.  
 10. *Human*.  
 11. *Man*.  
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 13. *Person*.  
 14. *Subject*.  
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 16. *Entity*.  
 17. *Being*.  
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 19. *Reality*.  
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 22. *Event*.  
 23. *Process*.  
 24. *Phenomenon*.  
 25. *Occurrence*.  
 26. *Incident*.  
 27. *Case*.  
 28. *Example*.  
 29. *Illustration*.  
 30. *Specimen*.  
 31. *Sample*.  
 32. *Portion*.  
 33. *Part*.  
 34. *Component*.  
 35. *Element*.  
 36. *Factor*.  
 37. *Condition*.  
 38. *Circumstance*.  
 39. *Situation*.  
 40. *State*.  
 41. *Condition*.  
 42. *Quality*.  
 43. *Quantity*.  
 44. *Measure*.  
 45. *Amount*.  
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 47. *Scale*.  
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 49. *Spectrum*.  
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 51. *Sequence*.  
 52. *Order*.  
 53. *Rank*.  
 54. *Grade*.  
 55. *Level*.  
 56. *Stage*.  
 57. *Step*.  
 58. *Phase*.  
 59. *Period*.  
 60. *Interval*.  
 61. *Span*.  
 62. *Duration*.  
 63. *Length*.  
 64. *Time*.  
 65. *Space*.  
 66. *Area*.  
 67. *Volume*.  
 68. *Mass*.  
 69. *Weight*.  
 70. *Force*.  
 71. *Energy*.  
 72. *Power*.  
 73. *Speed*.  
 74. *Velocity*.  
 75. *Acceleration*.  
 76. *Deceleration*.  
 77. *Retardation*.  
 78. *Stagnation*.  
 79. *Station*.  
 80. *Stop*.  
 81. *Pause*.  
 82. *Intermission*.  
 83. *Interval*.  
 84. *Gap*.  
 85. *Space*.  
 86. *Distance*.  
 87. *Range*.  
 88. *Extent*.  
 89. *Scope*.  
 90. *Field*.  
 91. *Area*.  
 92. *Region*.  
 93. *Zone*.  
 94. *Territory*.  
 95. *Domain*.  
 96. *Realm*.  
 97. *Kingdom*.  
 98. *Empire*.  
 99. *Imperium*.  
 100. *Regnum*.

expectation. The greatest restriction by which  
its use will be limited, will arise perhaps  
from the state of the liver; we should ex-  
amine this, & if from the symptoms it ap-  
pear in a state of congestion, this may con-  
stitute a contraindication. Hence we give  
as a reason why cold is not found so well  
adapted to the fevers of the East Indies, that  
they are so often accompanied with, & symp-  
tomatic of hepatic or some other visceral  
congestion. The benefit derived from cooling  
applications to the head in several cases of  
bilious fever is well known, & in some cases  
the excitement of the liver is so great as not  
to be subdued by a single application of bleed-  
ing or emesis. I have known only one case of ~~these~~  
fevers in which a general use of cold re-  
sulted. This was under the direction of a  
physician remarkable for the ingenuity &  
well as energy of his practice, who the case,

[illegible]



also was parched with a most intolerable  
heat, great thirst, swelling, & delicious ex-  
ter, which were found to be inconceivable  
in any debilities within the limits of life,  
the patient was completely enveloped in ice,  
until the burning sensation was ex-  
posed for a sense of coolness, this was (though  
in a less degree) repeated once or twice, & the  
practice was crowned with the most suc-  
cess. The malady is a very malignant  
disease has for several years been attended with  
considerable fatality in the county of Bristol  
but beginning the same cause of this fever  
is supposed to be derived from a marsh  
covering about seventy or a hundred acres,  
this field with a black mud, which dis-  
cuss the heat of summer, emits a very  
offensive odour, sometimes perceptible at  
the distance of two miles, particularly at  
night, when these effluvia are most noxious

[illegible]

so well as they fast know that some where  
 beneath covering it, remains through the day,  
 near this spot without the least dread of  
 danger, but five fathoms a night afterwards,  
 in consequence of the water & winds of the  
 March, having been beachick perfectly, I was  
 upon the settlements of that district of coun-  
 try a great resort for deer, & hence called the  
deer. As far back as the memory of the de-  
 est collect extends the vicinity of this lake  
 has been visited by a fever bearing an in-  
 consistent type, in the latter part of Au-  
 tumn & beginning of autumn, but in the  
 summer of 1821 it assumed a much more  
 aggravated form in consequence it was ex-  
 posed of the imprudent draining of a pond  
 adjoining the lake in the month of June or  
 some time early in the summer. This, in ex-  
 posing to the action of the sun fish, plants, &  
 insects, in a putrefying condition, & polluted

[illegible]

the atmosphere as to change the type of the dis-  
eases, & render it greatly more violent. The return  
of cold weather radicalized this fever, & render-  
ed it comparatively mild & innocuous. In the  
writings of Boerhaave many observations  
relating to the nature & progress of this disease, &  
phenomena of the sick, justify us in con-  
sidering it for the present, at least, as very  
analogous to the fever which this author has  
described as prevailing among the British  
soldiers at Egypt, & others in the Dutch East  
Indies. That I will here adopt his notion of it  
with a few slight alterations. The situation  
in which the British army was then com-  
posed was natural, low, & damp, but the  
position & consequent insalubrity of the  
camp was at the time still further increased.  
The inundations, which had been made  
about the fortified towns, & a part of the  
troops had been at sea in the beginning of

[illegible]

common, these grounds which had formerly been mowed with water being now left half drained, & marshy, filled the air with moist & putrid exhalations. His summer had been better to a great degree, but through the July & August whilst he continued in the country the weather was too much for him. The heat was not so much that of a summer as of a winter, & the situation of the place the first & worst of the summer was in the town of a hundred years. The air was sudden, except in the middle of the night & day, until with a severe wind came the rain, which made the air grow more painful in their back & lower of interest throat & a burning heat with a look up & appear at the stomach to catch the stomach of bile. When he had a sensation of his liver, it was not a true one, & since





[illegible]

I have been thinking  
of you very much lately  
and wondering how you  
are getting on. I hope  
you are well and happy.  
I am still the same old  
me, though I have grown  
older and wiser.

Your affectionate friend,  
John Doe

[illegible]

*Ch. Pleimasse.*

There is a further line of difference in the  
property of movement in the case of the  
one, and because it lengthens out, feeds it its  
color, at least in some of them, is remarkable.  
If young, the coloring is not so distinct, but  
it is more or less the same of proportion  
considered as the order *transhemata*. It  
is not found to answer a similar purpose  
but as the function to produce it is  
the same of the last, it is not found  
to be inferior, consequently it would appear



gians which had been used in various other  
use of seeds in the Stigmaphis that in na-  
tural occurrence of the softness & heat of the  
ground ability of the seeds in the ground.  
See. ——— Of the Xanthomata.

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The credit of this condition has been put for  
the late & important business, which which has  
been purchased, admitted with and as a con-  
dition, attached to the purchase of the land, but  
of late years the business has been to which  
it is a condition but adapted, as the business, &  
as said by, have made it an accidental sale  
it is a condition of the business, which did not  
from one point to the last expressly but open-  
ly in this land in not as not sufficient  
to announce a satisfactory to do very that  
break new relations created in the great, which  
to performance relations, which is the business  
business, which it

*Sauratina*

This is a disease infection characterized by joint  
heat & redness, inflammation in some violent cases,  
is  $110^{\circ}$  +  $12^{\circ}$   $\frac{76}{100}$ , when a rise high feverishness, the  
effluence on the surface seems to continue  
the relaxation about the throat, & it.

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self the effect of the excitement, for this fever  
 may be extinguished before the effluence  
 has a chance to appear. So steady a depotition  
 on of Contagious diseases is not considered ad-  
 visable, as by that means the future influence of  
 the Contagion will not be prevented. And we  
 have found a more useful means have been  
 taken from the great general heat, & strong  
 excitement about the brain, a valuable remedy  
 in this fever. In support of this practice we  
 have the strong attestations of a Surgeon Professor  
 at Edinburgh. He made his first experiments  
 with it in his own family, & with the best re-  
 sults. Dr Ferriaroli of Livorno recommended  
 to Dr Currier his good opinion of this treatment  
 in every violent humors. At least a diffu-  
 sion be found sufficient to check it if not far  
 advanced, so as not to require repetition.  
 When the fever is fully confirmed the heat is  
 so intense as to require a more violent repel-

*[Faint handwritten notes from page 60]*

hem of the 2d. than in other cases, but I think  
that Venereal enters the Chorea, & is the most  
successful mode of cure.

*Small Pox.* — It is the distinct species  
of this disease to which holds in forward & last stage.  
It is indicated by himself in the confluent  
form, & only in the earliest stages of the disease,  
he made a trial of it in some cases of Purpura  
confluent, & small Pox. having much less time for  
doubt, but it proved rather injurious  
than beneficial.

*Hydrophelus.* Given, & recommended a Trial.  
of Calomel in this affection, I have no doubt that  
it will answer a valuable purpose, when there  
is heat & dryness of the skin, high arterial  
action, & delirium which often accompanies  
it, when violent. It would be well I think  
to use it before the first appearance of the  
Chorea observed; it should then be, & is, indicated  
probably for the same reason, to be applied

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you could not have  
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head, or head  
head, or head  
climate  
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The use of  
magnifying  
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do use in the Simple Cold of the Chest;  
in either of these cases there is too great a  
fatigue of the powers of the system to be so  
unsuccessfully a remedy.

*The Hemorrhoids.* In all acute Hemor-  
roids either generally or Topically applied  
must be an efficient adjuvant to depletion  
or whatever else is used for the purpose of tem-  
pering natural action.

*Of Spontaneity.* To suppress a discharge of blood  
from the nose besides the mechanical means, &  
the Chloride of mercury or substance sometimes  
used, ice water should be poured over the  
head, or powdered ice applied to it, in very  
chronic cases it will be well to make use  
of cold by general affusions over the body &c.  
an agree is produced. — *Of Hemoptoeis*  
The use of cold in this disease, as its name  
implies a breakings in some part of the lungs  
has been cautious & limited; in all ordinary cases



we are content to expose the body to a current of  
 hot air, in addition to this it would be well  
 or even necessary in extreme cases (when antiseptic  
 action is feasible, & the quantity of blood dischar-  
 ged considerable,) to sponge the chest, & apply pads  
 of cold water wet with cambric in this position.  
 Dr. Chapman considers that the cold bath which  
 has been recommended by some in these cases, is  
 rather too unrefined a practice.

*Of Hemorrhoids.* Cold may be here appli-  
 ed to the bleeding vessels, either by means of a gun  
 first introduced empty into the rectum, & then  
 tightly distended with cold water, or by Sydes,  
 &c. — *Of Uterine Hemorrhage!*

The patient should in all instances be kept  
 cool, & cold wet clothes frequently renewed to be  
 applied to the abdomen, & particularly in the  
 regio pubis, also cold injections may be thrown  
 up the rectum. If the Hemorrhage occurs in  
 a case of Labour, & proves copious, if the ordinary

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mode of treatment has failed, we then should hasten delivery by manual assistance, after this has taken place, apply a considerable degree of Cold over the Abdomen, introduce the Cold tampon, or a lump of ice in the vagina so as nearly to fill it up. ———

Thus briefly, have I brought to a conclusion this last or third and last part of my Essay, in this original design it was much fuller, but in order to bring this Paper within proper limits, I have been obliged to abridge, though it will still I fear prove of tiresome length to those who have the task of reading it. The object of this production it will be perceived has not been to publish a discovery, but its design was to remove if possible some small portions of the opposition which is so obstinately made against the reception of Cold as a remedy in fevers, by overthrowing the Golden Rules of Cures for its use, for I can not but repeat that much of the ob-

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Objections which this practice has encountered in  
obtaining public confidence & general adoption,  
arise from inattention, or incorrect judgment  
as to the state of the system; it is by some perhaps  
denied admission on accounts of its simplicity,  
its necessity in administration, it & by some I  
am induced to suppose it is ridiculed for  
its extreme simplicity, by this class it will be  
believed to be the barbarous practice of simplicity,  
there is it is true nothing complicated and  
troublesome about it, but to use the language  
of a distinguished writer. 'It is a simple system  
the most perfect and other branches of nature  
our knowledge, are brought from it, leading  
straight exhibited in the simplicity of science  
& the sublimity of truth. It is nothing, it is a  
Black Art which we practice to command the  
gazing admiration of a new Fable, but a  
Science based upon Reason, & offering to her  
solaces the beautiful gratitudes of suffering

I have been thinking  
of you very much lately,  
and wondering how you are getting along.  
I hope you are well and happy.  
I am still here, doing as best I can.  
The weather is quite pleasant now.

Your friend,  
*[Signature]*

57  
humanity. It is wonderful that men of reputed  
observations should so long have passed unnoted  
the numerous facts to be found on the rec-  
ord of Medicine which testify the extensive use-  
fulness of Cold in Practice, but it is still great  
or matter of surprise when those of distin-  
guished sagacity, & indefatigable research, have  
tried, hunted out, & duly regulated its uses, it  
should still be looked upon with horror,  
or treated with indifference. Articles of ac-  
knowledgeed poisonous properties are often  
the subjects of zealous experiments, surely  
then the danger attending it can not  
be allowed as an excuse against a Trial,  
the article is energetic, though not neces-  
sarily, or even commonly dangerous.

I would do injustice to my feelings on  
this occasion, were I to conclude without  
tendering the sentiment of gratitude  
which I entertain for the unvaried aspi-



duty with which each one of my distingui-  
 shed Preceptors in this University has discharged  
 the duties of his respective Chair May a long &  
 uninterrupted continuance of health sup-  
 port them the Guardians of a fruitful Me-  
 mory, & the bright ornaments of a rising  
 nation. — Yours —

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